Mational Republican.

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Washington, D. C. THE REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCU-LATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPEL

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. WEDNESDAY MORNING......MARCH 11. 1874.

We issue this morning another double sheet, which will be found to contain a variety of interesting and valuable reading matter rarely presented in any single issue of any single paper. In the forty or fifty columns printed in THE NATIONAL REPUB-LICAN this morning may be mentioned a synopsis of the answer of Governor Shepherd to the petition of the memorialists and a defence of Louis J. Jennings, of the New York Times, written by a Republican editor of the State of New York, on the second page; a report of the commencement of the medical department of Georgetown sixth page. On the outside pages will be found telegraphic, Congressional, departmental and the general news of the day in addition to a full report of the District investigation; an extended synopsis of Canon Kingsley's lecture upon Westminster Abbey. and miscellaneous local matters.

"A FISHING BILL."

Ten thousand dollars are asked from Con gress to defray the expenses of the presen investigation into the affairs of the District. If the members of both Houses will only read the document in another column signed by one of the counsel of the memorialists they will at once see that the sum is entirely too small; that should be increased at least one hundred thousand dollars. To be sure this is a large amount to take out of the Treasury during the present season of financial distress and embarrassment; but what of it? The memorialists should be allowed the fullest opportunity to make out their imaginary case and to put their hands in the Treasury to gratify their personal spite and animosity against some of their fellow-citizens, to manufacture political campaign material for the political party with which they are associated and in sym-

cient to pay for the "cartage" alone of the room. First of all ex-Governor Cooke is with him private bank books, written documents, letters and papers of every description relating to the District of Columbia, &c., &c. Hallet Kilbourne and James M. Latta as individals and as partners are to be summoned, with orders to bring all their private papers with them. Frank Gassaalong with the register of that establishand the Evening Star are to be produced; Moses Kelly is to be called with all the acthe documents and private accounts of the chaps? Second National Bank, and Edwin M. Stanton with the papers of the First National Bank; James A. Magruder with all the papers of the Board of Public Works, together with a score of other gentlemen and such arraignment for persistent and unprintheir papers.

Ten thousand dollars. Why, as we said. ten thousand dollars will not begin to pay for the "drayage," to say nothing about the fees of witnesses, &c., &c. Then again, an appropriation should be made immediately for the erection of a building in which to their opponents, they were enabled to cope place all these papers and documents. That with greater or less success against the room can be found for them in the Senate wing of the Capitol is utterly out of the the Republicans. But as time wore on, and question. They would fill at least four or five of the committee rooms and two or acquired privileges, and to exercise their three corridors. But when all these documents are produced what will they do with position, the advantage of experience and them? The work mapped out by Mr. Merrick, and the gentlemen who are paying him, would take at least a couple of years in which to complete it. Be it remembered that this is only the beginning: that the ball has not been fairly opened yet, and that if governments of the rebellious States were the memorialists shall be allowed to have established in 1865 the history of politics their own way it will take at least a generation to wind up the entire affair. Now, we want the entire thing to go ahead, but of the Mexican States, with some of the ten thousand dollars is a mere trifle to carry highway robbery left out, and not a few out so stupendous a scheme, to perfect so murders added. Innocent men, women and magnificent a plan. Let us have at least children have alike been the victims of the investigators, the noble band of patriots | ject of destruction for the midnight raiders. who are so zealously watching over the For years the courts, controlled by native Treasury. Let us have a hundred thousand dollars. Ten is a mere bagatelle in this slavery proclivities, were closed to all apterized it as a "Fishing Bill."

RE-DISTRIBUTION IS CONTRAC-

TION. That re-distribution of the currency, as best minds in Congress, together with the humanitarianism of the civilized world, proposed in the bill before the Senate. would be a measure of immediate contraction must be plain to each practical observer who reflects that the banks would judice of race as well as to heal the deposit legal tenders and take up their bonds, and the money as a special fund the North poured into the fertile Southwould remain in the Treasury for the re- ern States, and millions of dollars of in the course of time should be organized.

son that there is no profit in circulation. preservation of the results of their victory It should be possible for a member to ex-There is a delusive idea abroad that a very in the war over the theory of secession. large profit is derived from circulation. They believed that their interests would be

leaving \$11,500, and it will leave \$60,000 invested available in place of \$100,000 invested it was legally sustained by the judiciary, for it was a part of the conspiracy against republicanism to overthrow it. The conpublicanism to overthrow it. benefited to the same extent in available means that the new bank would suffer by

practicing a rigid economy and saving a whom the restraining injunction against gaging the next crop to secure its payment. College and fashionable intelligence on the If they would have thrift, these sections must learn economy,

with specifications of the memorialists, political associates, and with

THE FARCE AT THE CAPITAL.

to be summoned, with directions to bring tion is simply the dream of a diseased imagination, and only shows the desperate straits to which the opposition have been re duced in their endeavor to make good their

The previous investigations into the District explain away the other portion of the charges. The contracts of John O. Evans way must bring the papers and documents and of the other persons named in the inof the deceased Wm. S. Huntington, and dictment of the memorialists herewith prehis widow is to be put upon the stand to lay sented have been again and again investibefore the memorialists and their counsel gated. The charges against the Board of to help them to make a case the secrets of Public Works in regard to contracts with it, to some respite from the evils and hor these parties have been all Continental Hotel of Philadelphia must come Nearly one thousand pages of testimony are now on file among the documents of Conment; files of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN gress in which the falsity of the allegations upon these several points is clearly and satisfactorily shown. To reopen up the whole counts, drails, checks, bills of exchange which passed through the National Metrolous. Is Congress to be made a sort of came forward yesterday in the Senate, and John McKelden with all annual circus for the c politan Bank; and John McKelden with all annual circus for the amusement of these was very freely discussed. The feeling is

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SOUTH-LOUISIANA. In the political history of the country cipled persecution of political opponents can be found as that which is furnished in the policy of the Democracy toward the Republicans of the South. Originally possessed of a greater share of political experience and of cultivated intelligence than legitimate and overpowering strength of

the blacks began to understand their newly-

rights as citizens at the polls or in official intelligence was replaced by additional rascality, by intimidation, by kuklux murders and by wholesale massacres like those of New Orleans in 1866, and of Colfax of more recent date. In short, since the provisional in the South shows a bloody record comparable only to the characteristic disquiet magnificent a plan. Let us have at least communication one hundred thousand dollars to start with. In the communication of the property of a day. Bearing heavily upon Mr. Sanborn, describing less will only tend to embarrass black and white Republicans became an obwhites of Democratic, secession and propeals for justice except from political friends and even the active work of the Freed men's Bureau failed to establish an approach to equitable relations between the contending classes. The aggregated efforts of the were combined to effect the object of pacification and to overcome the prewounds of civil strife. Emigration from served the purpose of disposing of every demption of national bank notes until banks Northern capital found investment in the gressed some few members lost their temimpoverished enterprises of the ex-rebel per and indulged in personality. This and issue an equal amount of new notes to take their place.

This process would be slow for the reassance as they were necessarily interested in the cases where private interests are concerned.

There is a delusive idea abroad that a very large profit is derived from circulation. But when we consider that the difference between interest on the bonds (say five per cent.) and the legal rate of interest and long of the capital interest of the fidence of the propose of contract and the interest on the reserve one per cent.) as two per cent., and interest on the fifteen per cent. and the interest on the reserve one per cent., and interest on the fifteen per cent. and the interest on the frience per cent. and interest on the fifteen per cent. The premium on bonds (say) one per cent., we shall have no difficulty in preciving that there is no profit on national bank circulation. Neither does the banker have a banked, is an election of the capital interest of the bonds. The six of the approach of the capital interest of the bonds. The six of the capital interest of the fire of interest and induced banks to organize under a feet of the capital interest of the free interest and induced banks to organize under a feet of the capital interest of the free interest and indicates the contraction and induced banks to organize under a feet of the capital interest of the capital interest of the free per cent. The profit is an approximate to a six of the capital interest of the bonds. The six of the capital interest of the capital interest

but there is a sort of agreeable hallucins or by sympathy has animated the Southern Congress intends at some time not very re-

which would entitle the bank to about \$76,500 of currency, from which deduct fifteen per cent. reserve, to be held on hand, leaving \$11,500, and it will leave \$65,000 of currency that the bank can make of currency that the bank can make of the strength of currency that the bank can make of the strength of the times and urged them upon the attempt to impeach Judge Durell, we have before us at a glance the ever-changing scenes of a ghastly panorama of political crime. It of Mr. Clarke's bill in the following terre, about the provisions of this bill to the necessities of the times and urged them upon the attempt to impeach Judge Durell, we have before us at a glance the ever-changing scenes of a ghastly panorama of political crime. It of Mr. Clarke's bill in the following terre, that the public morals would receive benespirators, either in the courts, before com-mittees and on the floor of Congress, or with assassins' weapons in their hands, on the whole twenty-five millions prosought this common object. The ruin of proposed to be transferred the South and ness, and the demoralization of every hones Vest would have to pay between ten and sentiment of true citizenship, were not cleven millions more money for bonds than would be received in available currency.

sufficiently appalling to deter them. An unprincipled press, aided by lying Associated What does the South and West want, then, Press reporters, was at their command of more national bank currency? Do they not and the country was so filled with contra confuse capital with currency, and is it not dictory statements that the people began to more capital they want instead of currency? look upon the affairs of the State as mud-They now receive in currency annually over died again. Thus it became the custom to one hundred and fifty millions each for their characterize the Louisiana muddle as one of cotton and cereal crops respectively, and the vicissitudes of Southern politics, and why do they not keep it there? Why does the conspirators attempted to throw the ret seek the seaboard instead of remaining sponsibility upon the Republican party. with them? Simply because those sections The truth is readily ascertained. The first are in debt to the seaboard, and, instead of obstacle in their way was the judge by portion of their annual profits, they con-tinually renew their indebtedness, mort-bold and manful response to the dictates of

duty, established the power of the Kellogg government. To remove him by impeac nent or otherwise became a prerequ the success of their schemes. They did not dare to appeal from his action to supe-In the report of the proceedings before rior judicial power; but, shrewdly calcu the Joint Committee of Investigation into lating that his disgrace would strengthen the affairs of the District yesterday, in other their cause, they charged him with dumns, will be found the first charge, infamous crimes, with collusion with against the District government. To it we ting he judicial ermine by prostiinvite the closest attention of our readers in tuting his sacred office for political ob-Congress and out of it. A careful perusal jects. They hoped, at least, to succeed in of the document in question, which we give obtaining articles of impeachment against rerbatim et literatim, will convince every him. This was the kind of disgrace which one who reads it of the utter weakness, the they believed would add strength or moral pitiable imbecility of the opposition. How influence to their decisrations that the Remen claiming to be lawyers and to know publican party of Louisiana is so disgraceanything about law could have presented a fully corrupt. They did not care whether document so utterly puerile is almost in- he was convicted of the charges or not. In comprehensible, and can only be accounted the interim of his trial by the court of imfor upon the ground that the gentlemen peachment they expected to gather power who have been retained upon that side of for the overthrow of the Kellogg governthe case are willing to do anything, to put ment. But, unfortunately for them, the

their names to anything, provided they are Judiciary Committee of the House has found that their charges are not sustained by the In the first place, a combination of busi- evidence produced. Considering the effect ess men is denominated "a conspiracy." that would have been produced by a reverse Admitting the whole case, what is there in finding, we cannot fail to admit that the it? Suppose the gentlemen named in the committee's action must be accepted as adcharge did meet in Philadelphia and did ditional and convincing proof of the loyalty make arrangements to buy up certain pave- of the Kellogg government. With this ments, what is there to it? It was a simple proof before us, together with the fact that business transaction, entirely fair and hon- Governor Kellogg's administration has ben documents which the committee are asked to "dump down" in the Senate committee concerns nobody except themselves. To found upon it charges of fraud and corrup- that peace and prosperity have replaced ruin and rapine under it, we have reason to congratulate ourselves that this greatest and most unprincipled of all the efforts of the Democratic conspirators has been defeated. We do not hesitate, in view of all this, to warn Congress most solemnly that any attempt to disturb the existing condition of

affairs in Louisiana will be denounced by fair-minded men as an act of despotic interference with a people who have suffered immeasurable wrongs already, and who are entitled, now that they have legally earned South. Let Governor Kellogg alone, and 'let us have peace"—in Louisiana.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY The "ten thousand dollar bill" for the large a sum in the incipiency of the committee's labor, but still the disposition to grant every aid to a successful completion of the work allotted them is also evident. In the opinion of many Senators \$5,000 is sufficient as a first installment, and, indeed, fully large enough to meet all legitimate expenses attendant upon the examination. gave him as treasurer a certificate Without reaching a vote on the bill the

In the House the legislative appropriation

not crime, there reigned, but for the general confidence inspired by the these statements are so common that prospect of the new government coming in they lose power even from their frequent to power. repetition, and the proof to establish their falsity is so easily attainable that some one is always ready to introduce it. But the charge on Sanborn and his contract was ability. Commenced in an undisguised spirit of hostility, it was prosecuted to the end by all the participants in like spirit. Mr. Beck also opened up this mire of excitement, and led the way for the waste of him to secure a fair field, and consequently entered the arena, the single combatant for the system as at present practiced, and he ably maintained the minority fight. Coming in close columns upon his position he withstood the assault, and in several instances completely annihilated those gentlemen who had the temerity to provoke his animosity. It was a singular forensic battle-a small army allied against a single man, and suffering defeat in nearly every instance. When General Hawley advanced with the energy usual to him his own statement so pithily worded was closely followed, and it vestige of a cause advocated barring the cause of complaint. While the debate propress opinions favorable to a measure with-

before the time named for its accumula, of good deeds tion, and there would be no possible danger thereafter. With two hundred and tion, however, are inexhaustible, and the six millions of legal tenders in circulation question at issue cannot possibly be effected

that is, banks can issue just as much as We have before this discussed its constit

ness and safety." BREAK DOWN OF THE MIRST

anything which approaches it in sound-

WITNESS. schools, was placed upon the stand vesterday as the first witness for the memorialists. examination by Mr. Harrington. It was unmistakably against the allowance of so sought to prove by this distinguished colored malcontent that all the bills and in debtedness of the colored schools were paid up to the date of the beginning of the new government. Syphax made out his case very well until, as we said, the cross-examination, : when it was developed that the old corporation simply Senate passed to the consideration of the much money, which he deposited in one of the banks and upon which he raised money, leaving to the new government the responsi bili served as the pretext for an unlimited bility of redeeming the it. Everybody discussion, the Sanborn contract proving knows that the old corporation did not the prominent figure at which everybody have a cent of money for months before had a shaft to aim. Mr. Beck led off in a st went out of existence; in fact that it had general denunciation of the Treasury man- nothing whatever, neither cash nor credit, agement, in which he attempted to substan- and that its certificates of indebtedness would tiate the charge that incompetency, if not be worth the price old paper if it were not

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE TEETOTALERS. Before the complete and victorious or of greater force, both in numbers and ganization of the Republican party ther were many factions in the country, each one of which represented some element of discontent. Many of these factions were called "isms," and when their discontent toward the Democracy induced them to join the Republican ranks, it became the custom of the opposition to characterize the Republican party as the party of isms. It is true that the new organization embraced many theorists and their followers. from the Brook farm vagarists down to the bran-bread vegetarians; but it is also true that any one of these theorists was possessed of greater honesty of purpose and vigor of intent than the entire horde of their de tractors. Some of them were veritable agrarians; others were pioneer communists; but the chaos of diverse faith presented by their conflicting theories became crystallized in time, and the nucleus of opposition to the extension of slavery rallied them to the support of a common cause. Natural born reformers and progressive in the greatest degree, they were not satisfied with the obstacles placed in the path of the slavery propagandists, and finally successfully attempted the overthrow of the "peculiar institution" itself. This is in brief a description tution" itself. This is in brief a description and continued by Mr. Phillips for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Phillips for the appellant. Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock. lized in time, and the nucleus of opposition of the seemingly discordant constitu which, being conciliated by efforts to accomplish a great reform, furnished the basis of strength for the preservation of the

but there is a sort of agreeable hallucination about this paper currency that it is impossible to divest oneself of, and it is inseparably connected with plenty of money to be had without hard work. That this delusion or illusion may be in part dispelled, let us see how the currency is obtained from the Treasury and issued for circulation.

A bank organized with a capital of \$100,000 could purchase, at present market price, about \$\$5,000 of five per cent. bonds, which would entitle the bank to about the stairway of the adout the stairway of the stairwa

An estimable contemporary illustrates the practical operation of the leading fastures the practical operation of the leading fastures the practical operation of the leading fastures the properation of th system would be sure to accumulate long But that one crime outweighs the thousands

they would be as scarce and held as coin, by them. That question is simply whether and would, therefore, answer all purposes the Republican party can afford to respond of coin. It is safe, at least, to assert that favorably to the apparent design of the pronothing has yet been proposed which hibitionists to accept their theories as a part looks so nearly in the direction of specie and parcel of its political faith. Made up, "payments as this bill—the legal-tenders, as we have explained the party to be, of re-with a prudent reserve, resting upon gold formers and theorists, the struggle to force and the bank notes upon legal-tenders. this acceptance will not be an idle issue. It "Free banking, by this bill, is not au- is now pending in its earlier stages before a thorized until the time that legal tenders Republican Congress. The bill to appoint are redeemed in coin. With free bank- a liquor commission now before the House ing we shall have a flexible currency- is, as we have explained, the incipient step. the legitimate business of the country re- tional aspect, and now allude to it merely a quires, and whenever there is an excess a question of party policy. The enactment it will be sure to be returned for redemp- of the law will be treated as an initiatory tion, to be called out again when the vol- indorsement by the anti-temperance people ume of business requires it. Thus there of the entire project. They will conse will be no expansion or contraction be-yond what the volume of legitimate busi-that the party intends to infringe upon indiness of the country requires—the law of vidual rights, and we shall hear a great hue supply and demand will regulate the cur-rency, as it should. By this bill we hold benefits intended by the bill will be ignored that the country could glide back to a specie standard inside of two years without creating a ripple upon the money tendency is in the direction of tyrannical market. In this belief we earnestly ad- oppression, The answer to these arguvocate its passage, and we are sure that ments that Congress will not dare to violate Congress, from present appearances, will the rights of States by assuming to legislate have made a decided advance if it evolves in interference of State prerogatives will be answered by the query, why, then, do you expend thousands of dollars in a purposeless investigation?

The arguments on both sides of this que

MR. JOHN H. KEYSER, of South Carolina, York city to immigrate and settle in South Notwithstanding the careful drilling which Carolina. Mr. Keyser proposes to raise fifty Syphax received up to the very moment he thousand dollars, with which sum he guaranselves. A meeting has been held in New York. further Mr. Keyser's plans. It was stated at this meeting that it now costs the city \$110 per head to sustain the poor who are forced to seek public alms, and this scheme will provide one thousand of this class with homes and employ ment, at an expense of \$50 a head. As a mat ter of economy, therefore, the immigration plan must commend itself to the authorities of New York, while the great opportunity presented to will commend it to the sympathies of the ber lent citizen. If Mr. Keyser can take one thou sand families, locate them in South Carolina and provide each of them with a home and four acres of land, he would do South Carolina service which would gain him a sta_{tue}

ATTENTION is invited to the able defence of Mr. L. J. Jennings, editor of the New York Times, to be found upon the second page. It is from the pen of one of the most gifted of New York editors, and who stands high in the councils of the Republican party in that State.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. TURSDAY, March 10, 1874. No. 262. The Citizens' Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. Geo. Hoffman. On motion of Mr. Carlisle, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, ordered by the court that the writ of error in this cause be dismissed with

costs.

No. 292. The sloop Martin Wyankoop, &c., appellant,vs. John Murphy et al. On motion of Mr. J. M. Carlisle, in behalf of counsel, ordered by the court that the appeal in this case be dismissed, per stipulation on file. No. 112. Thomas J. Burke, plaintiff in error, v Loois Tregre et al. This cause was argued by Mr. P. Phillips, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. T. J. Durant, for the defendants in

vs. Mary MoD. Williams, &c., et al. This cause was argued by Mr. D. G. Campbell, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. T. J. Durant for the defendant in error, and by Air. 1. J. Durant for the defendant in error.

No. 222. The Oregon Steam Navigation Com-pany, plaintiff in error, vs. Henry Winson et all. This cause was argued by Hon. Geo. H. Williams, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Leander Holmes for the defendant in error.

TEMPERANCE.

Mr. HAGER presented resolutions of the Legis-

Are for reputational forms in reputation of the and individual forms in the control of the contr

The disclaims day authorized and surprise the section of New York and the part of the part

bound.

Mr. HARRIS, of Va., contended that West Virginis had always refused to consent to a fair and equitable basis of adjustment, and that if the basis proposed by her was adopted the old State would be in dobt to the new.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

bill.

Mr. McURARY, of Iows, raised a question of consideration, urging that the other special order, the transportation bill, be taken up.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION.

Mr. GARPIELD said the Senate had passed the fortification bill without amendment, and be fore two days the Senate would have passed all the two days the Senate would have passed all the state of the Manage and the senate would have passed all the Mr. GARFIELD said the Senate had passed the fortification bill without amondment, and before two days the Senate would have passed all the appropriation bills sent in by the House, and unless the House got through with at least one of the bills now before them the Senate would have good grounds to complain of the House for not keeping them in work.

The House, by a ballet of 25 to 54, decided to take up the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BEUK, of Ky., who was on the floor when the bill was last under consideration, was recognized, and proceeded to show by the book of estimates and the letters and reports of the Secretary of the Treasury that the statement made by him that the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1574, were 2613,000,000, while the estimates were but \$500,000,000. To this had added four millions for the navy, making \$253,000,000. Notwith standing these facts were certified by the Secretary, and he had sent a statement, which had been read to the House, showing how the difference area to the warrants. There was no such thing as appropriations by warrants. Payments were made by warrants, but appropriations were made by Javrants, but appropriations were

thing as appropriations by warrance, and were made by warrants, but appropriations were made by law.

Mr. GARFIELD asked if he understood the gentleman to my that all the appropriations of the current year were fifteen and a half millions in excess of the estimates for the same period?

Mr. BEOK mid this had been shown by Mr. DAWMs as the result of a special inquiry at the Treasury Department; that the appropriations amounted to \$600,000,000,000 much of them growing out of aeriain appropriations that had never been

is, the function of the appropriation bills were at the same are averal sums were made up of the same and, and yet they showed a steady increase sum, and yet they showed by year by year. No ear by year. So it was appropriated one year, we appropriated one year,

Jane Dulaney, Wildow of the late Colones william Dulaney, United States marine corps, of the war of 1812, praying for a pension.

Mr. Adams, of Ky., offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to make a thorough investigation into the facts connected with Indian Affairs.

Mr. LAWSON, of N. Y., from Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to ratify an agreement with the Bannocks and other Indians of Southern Idaho. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

MR. ROBERTS said that in a speech made a few days ago he had been understood as asserting that the Secretary of the Treasury had recommended an increase of taxation to the amount of \$45,000,000. He had simply mean to you the idea that he had drawn that inference from the Secretary's letter of December last to the Ways and Means Commissioner, protesting against a long list of claims of the Government against individuals going among Sanborn's cases, as they were well known to the regular revenue officers, and no attempt was being made to evade their payment.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Conn., recited the case of the Ways and Means Commissioner, protesting against a long list of claims of the Government against individuals going among Sanborn's cases, as they were well known to the regular revenue officers, and no attempt was being made to evade their payment.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Conn., recited the case of

were collected by the revenue oncers and matter, attorney, he said it was so specified in the contracts.

Mr. FOSTER cited the case of the Indianapolis Railroad Company, who were called upon by a man styling himself Frank M. Green, special State auditor of the Treasury Department, who obtained \$6,000 ds of that road. The facts were that the Treasurer had called upon the revenue officers of the State for instructions as to the amount due. These officers feit a doubt as to the amount, and had sent on to Washington for instructions. The railroad company heid itself in readiness to pay when the amount was stated. Instead of these men adding the requiar revenue officers the latter helped them. It was for cases like this that the Government paid John D. Sanborn £318,500, the most of which was collected by L. E. Hawley and William A. Simmons. The one was under indictment, and would probably be sent to the penitentiary; the other had been promoted to the Boston custom-house.

Mr. BUTLEE argued that justice to the poor

moted to the Boston custom-nouse.

Mr. BUTLER argued that justice to the poor man demanded that the rich should be made to pay their taxes, and said that if he had his way he would let five hundred Sanborns loose on these rascals. The taxes were four years old, and would soon be beyond the limit, and unless some extraordinary effort was made the delinquents would escape.

Mr. HALE, of Me., said he had opposed the bill originally, and he opposed it now. It was contrary to the spirit of the age, and because any policy that countenanced the employment of spies, informers and special agents at large sums would work injury to the Treasury in the end. Their employment paralysed the regular force, whose duty was to see the laws enforced, while the interest of the spies and informers was in a violation of the law.

Mr. DAWES expressed his surprise that his colleegue, who had declared himself above the press, whose name had not been connected with the subject except by the public press, should confess that the press had compelled him to speak. He said that the law was passed two years age, and that these dues wore not, therefore, so nearly barred as the gentleman had stated. He said it was, after all, a question of policy, which the House would be called on decide, whether the work should be dealed on decide, whet

House would be called on decide, waster the work should be done by farming out the revenue at 50 per cent. commission.

Mr. E. H. BOBERTS said the original law was passed without a fair understanding of its provisions. The House had supressed its dislike of the moisty system. When the fill to repeal the law was reported they could then say wastene they wanted to continue the policy—to give one person gill,000. He did not believe the country wanted this blood money.

Mr. PHELPS, of N. J., recited the facts in his own case. He had been the executor of his father's estate, and had paid the succession and legacy taxes as they fell due. The estate had not been finally estiled, and the residuary legacy tax not been under the law yet due, he was asked to pay it. He explained the situation, and said if it would be proper and astisfactory to the Government he would pay it on what they could agree as a fair sum; and not wait the final helancing of the books. This arrangement was made, and he paid about \$13,000, never supposing that he was dealing with other than the regular revenue off-corr, with whom he had had the former business, and never heard of Sanborn or his contracts till the report came from the Socretary, and he was told he name was in the

semmericance it. He instead that his was strictly correct, and that the apple of this year were as low as the explast year.

The committee then rose.

Mesers Dawns, Tynzz, Wyrnzz, were expused from service on the amittee appointed to attend the fun Priestate Fillimers, and Resers. Sw Dowasz, Rayzas, of Ind., and Barpointed in their places.

The House then, at 4:18, adjourned.

CAPITOL AND DEPARTMENT.

respect of the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday, as to the proper construction of Pacific railroad laws, was made in pursuance of a Senate resolution offered by Mr. Conkling last spring, directing the committee to inquire, and report at the December session, whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or any other company, authorized to build a branch road to connect therewith, or any assignee of such company will be entitled to lands or bonds for any road which such company may hereafter construct. The investication di-

amount of \$42,000,000. He had simply meant to convey the idea that he had drawn that inference ment against individuals going among Sanborn's from the Secretary's letter of December last to the Ways and Means Committee. He made this explanation, he said, at the request of the Secretary.

Mr. DAWES, chairman of the committee, asked Mr. Roberts if he understood that the Secretary had at no time urged the imposition of increased taxation. He wanted to know, further, whether Mr. Roberts was authorized to announce that the Secretary no legger desired the imposition of additional taxes.

Mr. ROBERTS disclaimed any authorization of make any statement different from that continued in the Secretary's letter in December last.

They caked how long a time he would give to an approach against them.

The House Appropriation of the West Point Mil-day began the consideration of the West Point Mil-tary Academy bill. The bill is not very lengthy, and will be compisted to-day. The committee also gave an assemble to a delegation from Phila-delphia, who are heaven use the establishment of a lighthese on Buffaced's Point, in the Delay ware. This matter was, however, referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for report as I the necessity for a light at the place named.

The President sent the following a to the Senate yesterday: Wm. H. Has

are the care of the appropriations and estimates was the first state of the superior of superior o